

Franklin Repository

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, July 29, 1863.

JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

ERRATA.—In the first paragraph of the article on third page, headed Pruning the Peach Trees, read undulating soil, instead of "undulatory soil," as erroneously printed.

SINGLE copies of the REPOSITORY can be had at the counter with or without wrappers. Price five cents.

THERE is no truth whatever in the rumor telegraphed here on Monday from McConnellsburg, that the rebel cavalry had crossed the Potomac at Hancock and were moving up through Fulton county. The rebels have not appeared on the Potomac at any point during the last week.

THE SITUATION.

There has been considerable skirmishing between the cavalry of Gens. Meade and Lee for some days; but Lee has thus far avoided a general engagement, and most likely will be able to reach his old line south of the Rappahannock without a decisive battle. He is evidently trying to do so, and it is scarcely in the power of the Union army to prevent him. If so, the Army of the Potomac will hardly commence an offensive campaign within the next thirty days.

Gen. Grant has been keeping the rebels steadily on the retreat in the Southwest. Johnston was compelled to evacuate Jackson, and retire still farther south. The Mississippi river is now open from the head of navigation to the Gulf. The steamer Imperial, from St. Louis, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th inst, having met no obstacles on the river.

The siege of Charleston progresses favorably. An attempt to storm Fort Wagner at night was unsuccessful, but so were two such attacks at Vicksburg and two at Port Hudson. We give the details in another column.

Morgan has come to grief. His men were captured piecemeal until he had but four or five hundred left, and they with their chief were gobbled up on Sunday last. Invasion of Northern soil seems about at an end.

Gen. Foster sent an expedition into North Carolina last week, which was eminently successful. The railroad bridge over Tar river was destroyed, with vast quantities of produce, machine shops, ammunition, cotton, two steamboats, an unfinished iron-clad, and a number of wagons. The captures were 100 men, 300 negroes and 300 horses and mules.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The draft has been made peaceably in more than half the districts of this State, and in perhaps half the North, and a few weeks more will complete it. We look for the machinations of Northern traitors to effect breaches of the peace in various sections, in humble imitation of the Copperhead riots of New York; but the national authorities are doubtless fully prepared for such exigencies, and we are officially assured that in no instance will the government allow the laws to be defied or even evaded. In short, the draft will be made; the provisions of the law enforced in spite of the cowardly and treacherous, and the mere addition of vast numbers to our gallant armies in the field will be the surest harbinger of Peace.

Probably our heroic soldiers now in the field could crush out this causeless and wicked rebellion, but it is neither wise nor just that the task should be left to them. The bogus Confederacy of treason is now struggling in the last violent throes of death. Well nigh one hundred thousand of its deluded warriors have been subtracted from its armies within forty days, by death, wounds, captures and deserters, and the remnants of its commands are stricken with despair. At every point their murderous flag has surrendered to, or receded before the victorious hosts of the Union, and but for the mad ambition of the arch fiends of this bloody drama, the war would now be over, and Peace and Union again bless the Western World. But even in its dying agonies, it evinces the desperation known only to relentless crime. Instead of being content with the desolation of a million homes, the Chief of the dominions of treason has called for a

levy en masse of the male inhabitants of the South. Few and hopeless will be the men who can answer such a call, for nearly every available man is already in the ranks, and more than half the territory claimed by the government of traitors, has been hopelessly severed from their power; but, however futile, it shows that treason will die only when it can no longer hope to live.

In but one way can our government follow up and reach the full fruition of our recent crowning victories. Let our armies be promptly filled up so that at every point they shall be clearly invincible. Let overwhelming numbers threaten the traitors at every step, and their battalions will vanish in hopeless terror, until scarcely will an army remain to bear aloft the banner of crime. The chiefs will find their power gone—their lives in peril—their bloody work accomplished, and they too will vanish to some more congenial home for treason, than can be found within the limits of the Union or our fathers. Sanguinary battles will henceforth be unknown in the history of the rebellion, and in due time Peace will again dawn upon our beloved country. These happy, peaceful fruits will, we trust, result from the national conscription, and every loyal heart should bid it God speed in the name of the Republic.

Bad men have sought to inflame prejudice against the draft.—They have appealed to the basest passions, arrayed the poor against the rich, and by every possible means invited lawlessness and anarchy.—The \$300 exemption clause has been perverted, and its aim persistently belied to weaken the loyal men of humble means. Let them remember that but for the \$300 exemption clause, every man would be compelled to serve either in person or by substitute; and the price of substitutes will in all probability be three times the amount fixed by Congress. So far from discriminating against the poor man, it effectually limits the price of exemption, and defeats the shameless traffic by unprincipled brokers in substitutes. The law is, on this point, precisely the State law of New York, which was signed by Gov. Seymour, and is the law of civilized nations where drafts are necessary. Let men of all classes stand shoulder to shoulder in this work. Remember that it is the sacred cause of Nationality we are called upon to defend. It is the cause of every man—the hope of every household—the last refuge of civil and religious liberty; and it appeals to the approving judgment and the earnest effort of every patriot and Christian. Let no loved ones learn the cruel lesson of war because their protector is defending the cause of a common country. Let no sorrow-stricken home of the bereaved mourn alone for their heroic dead. Their wants, their sorrows, are endured for a Nation's existence, and they claim a Nation's liberality, a Nation's sympathy, a Nation's gratitude!

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

When the impartial historian shall come to record the victories, defeats and embarrassments of our Government in its sacred effort to preserve our free institutions, the most appalling chapter in his chequered pages will be that devoted to the covert treason, the cowardly misrepresentation, the base appeals to partisan prejudices, and the thin guise of hypocrisy that presents cold professions of loyalty to a loyal people, while beneath rankles the deadliest hatred to the preservation of our nationality, save upon the altar of dishonor.

The Democratic State Convention held its sessions at Harrisburg, while armed traitors reeled in the Cumberland Valley, plundering our people, holding possession and exhausting the wealth of our towns and districts; insolently defying alike National and State authorities, and inflicting upon the fair fame of our Commonwealth the dishonor of rebel occupation of our soil. Some of the delegates in attendance were fugitives from their homes, and their families and property at the mercy of the minions of murderous treason. The people of the State were flying to arms in obedience to the call of the proper authorities, and the measured tread of recruits was increasing around the halls where were congregated the magnates of Democracy struggling to obtain the power and spoils of office. The main duty of that Convention

was to nominate a candidate for Governor, who, if chosen, would be charged with the maintenance of peace, order and security of the citizens and the honor of the State, and to declare the principles and policy upon which the Government shall be preserved and administered. How that duty was discharged, let the record answer. A man was presented for Governor who has yet to utter the first earnest word of encouragement to the Government in preserving the life of the Republic against unholy treason; and whose every declaration upon the subject deny the power of the Nation to meet armed traitors with arms, and thus assert its inherent right to live. A platform was presented by Hon. F. W. Hughes, who signalized his devotion to the Government, when the war commenced, by tendering Pennsylvania as a free offering to those who have by wanton, wicked war, made millions mourn. Avowedly a friend of the deadly foes of the Republic, he could do no less, in a loyal State, than disguise treason in every resolution, and attempt to poison the whole fountain of honest devotion to the cause of a common country.

That he succeeded well, is a painful, palpable truth. Of the eleven resolutions adopted, not one—not so much as a single sentence or line, breathes the spirit of an earnest, honest friend of the preservation of our Nationality. In reckless misrepresentation; in the recital of imaginary errors of the administration; in the denunciation of every measure adopted to give success to our arms in the field and to our honored flag; in defending the cause of open, insolent traitors upon whom the hand of the government has but too leniently fallen—in all this they are matchless in vigor and elaborate in terms. But they are wanting—sadly, wholly wanting in every expression of devotion to our Country's cause; in every impulse of patriotism that looks to the subordination of all things to the preservation of our government; in every expression that would cheer a soldier's heart, or solace the thousands of bereaved whose loved ones died that Freedom might live; in the reprobation of the relentless murderers of our gallant sons in the cause of mad ambition and deadly treachery—in all these they are silent as the grave!

The PEOPLE of Pennsylvania are loyal. They may be defrauded into the embrace of treason, but they cannot be marshaled under a traitor's flag or on a traitor's platform, if not deceived by subtle, insidious foes. We ask every man, of whatever political attachment, to peruse carefully and ponder well the platform from which Judge Woodward hopes to climb into the Executive chair. Had Seymour's speeches and platform last fall been half so frank in espousing the cause of our country's foes, he would not have been clothed with the power of the Empire State to prostrate it at the feet of a murderous, plundering mob; and if Woodward can be successful, the bitter foretaste of Democratic rule given to New York will be the ruling power of the land. Anarchy will hold undisputed sway in the great States of the North, and treason will compass the entire government in its triumphant embrace. Loyal men of Pennsylvania!—think well of the entertainment to which you are invited!

THE mission of the rebel Vice President Stevens, to Washington is fully explained by the publication, in the Richmond papers, of a correspondence between Stevens and Jeff. Davis. Stevens was instructed to endeavor to get the bogus government out of the difficulty it has involved itself by an act of its Congress and by the proclamation of Davis, requiring the officers of negro regiments to be held as felons, to be tried and executed by the State authorities. As the United States now holds three traitor officers for every Union officer held by the rebels, the game of butchery proposed by Davis turns out to be a most unpromising enterprise, whereupon he becomes suddenly impressed with the most sublimated notions of humanity, and wants a new cartel arranged whereby exchanges can proceed as heretofore; and he wishes, as he tells Stevens, to "divest the war of the savage character which has been impressed upon it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests!" Good for Jeff! When he found he dare not hang Union officers, although he has

doomed them to death by public proclamation, he meekly proposes to arrest the "savage character" of the war! He insists that Burnside's execution of the rebel recruiting officers within his department was "barbarous, uselessly cruel and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides." We beg to inquire of Jeff. how long a Union officer would be allowed to recruit for the National army anywhere within his lines?—and how many minutes would be allowed him for prayers before he would swing to the nearest post or tree after his arrest? If he should get an hour of grace, lucky would be his star indeed!

Andrew G. Curtin, the Governor of a sovereign State, the sole commander-in-chief of its forces, whose power under the circumstances extended even to ordering a draft to be made for State defense, goes to Washington City to ask Mr. Secretary Stanton for permission to call out the militia of the State for its own defense. The servant went to his master, and the master refused his humble petition, presented on bended knee.—Spirit and Times.

We give the above as we find it in the Spirit, italics and all. Perhaps that Journal did not know better—perhaps it did. It matters not which, for its ignorance could be pardoned no less than its malice.

Gov. Curtin never applied to the national authorities for permission to call out the militia. He is their commander-in-chief, and can call them whenever, in his judgment they are needed to repel invasion or suppress insurrection. He did however apply to the President to clothe, equip, arm, subsidize and pay the militia, and the President promptly directed that it should be done, and officers were detailed for the purpose.

Had Gov. Curtin called out the militia on his own responsibility, and organized them exclusively under the State laws, he would have been compelled to call the legislature,—an appropriation and a loan would have been necessary; the clothing and many of the arms must have been purchased, and in the course of sixty days the militia might have been in the field. Gov. Curtin preferred to save a million or two to the State and also to save the delay in getting the troops on the border, for which the Spirit is excessively indignant.

If the Spirit prefers that Gov. Curtin should have imposed the cost of uniforming, arming, subsidizing and paying the militia upon the people of the State, instead of imposing it upon the national government, it should say so frankly, and not resort to a palpable perversion to justify an attack upon the Executive.

MR. STABLE, Editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, has been discharged from Fort McHenry. He took the oath of allegiance to the government, and gave his parole of honor to appear at any time to answer charges, should any be preferred against him sufficiently grave to demand the cognizance of a court. For his own sake, as well as for the sake of his kindred who shall survive him, we hope that his record is clear, and that he has been wronged. The man who could play the part of a spy for an enemy at his own home, is the foe of order, of humanity, of every virtue, and is unfit to live. Of such a crime we should not judge a man guilty in haste or prejudice; but when dispassionate proof fixes guilt, it would be an act of inhumanity to every loyal household, and the veriest fraud upon Justice, to permit him to live. Mr. Stable has suffered some for his country, and may boast his martyrdom like scores of fools before him; but he should not be ungrateful that an hundred thousand patriotic hearts have sealed their devotion to a common country with their life blood, that he might enjoy for himself and posterity the Free Institutions of our fathers. If he will not imitate them by rallying to the Old Flag in the field, let him at least disarm suspicion by giving heart and hope to the Nation's cause.

WHATEVER may be the fate of Capt. Sawyer, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, one of the Union officers selected to be executed by Davis in retaliation for Burnside's execution of the rebel spies and recruiting officers, he will stand out boldly as one of the noblest heroes of the war. After he had been advised that he had been selected as one of the victims of rebel vengeance, he penned a letter to his wife which breathes the loftiest patriotism. He concludes as follows: "My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must sub-

mit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but for God's sake do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Capt. Whildin; he will advise you what to do. I have done nothing to deserve this penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I give my husband" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my country." God will provide for you; never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to be so. My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Mifflin. Farewell! forever! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death.

H. W. SAWYER, Captain 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

VALLANDIGHAM has escaped the blockade, through the kind aid of Jeff. Davis, and is now in Canada. The Chattanooga Rebel was the first paper to nominate him for Governor of Ohio, and it laid down a plan for the campaign which thus far has been faithfully observed by Val. and the Ohio Democracy. Between the Rebels of the South and the Copperheads of Ohio they would elect him; but for the fact that the loyal Buckeyes, without distinction of party, will cast 50,000 or so majority against him. The rebel armies are now defeated or captured at every point, and the crowning effort of the patriots of the North will be the defeat of the apologists of treason and defamers of the army and government, at our coming elections. Patience, Jeff! When the loyal ballot-boxes thunder in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the last expiring hope of treason will perish!

THE Spirit wastes a column to demonstrate how it might openly defy the conscription law; but upon the whole it concludes it won't. The common sense of the article is embraced in the concluding paragraph, as follows:

"The conscription is a law of the land, passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President, and until it has been adjudged unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal, or legally repealed, it remains in full force, and every citizen is bound by it. So long as it remains a law, it must be obeyed, no matter how odious its provisions may be considered. When we totally cease to be a law-abiding people, the days of constitutional liberty are numbered. We feel that we can not too strongly urge upon our people, by every consideration which the good of society can plead, their duty, under all circumstances, to respect and abide by the provision of law. There is full redress for all real or imaginary grievances in the courts and the ballot-box. And this is the only means of redress which the safety of the people will allow."

BEN WOOD, brother and echo of Fernando, evidently wants another riot badly in New York. In his Daily News, of a recent date, he insists that the military force in New York city, which is preserving the peace against Wood copperhead thieves and bullies, "should not be tolerated!" Such innocent amusement as hanging men to lamp-posts, butchering citizens indiscriminately, sacking and plundering private residences and stores, and defying the laws generally, should not be restrained by a "military despotism." Ben and Gov. Seymour's "friends" should have free scope. If this isn't a free country, it's time we should know it. Forward, Benjamin!—progress, Fernando and the Peace Democracy!

THE New York Commercial Advertiser says that Gov. Seymour sent for Gen. McClellan during the riots, and begged him to go up to the scene of rioting on the East side, and address the people, stating that a speech from him would quell the riot. General McClellan replied—"If I go up to the people, as you call them, it will not be with a speech, but with grape and canister!" It is needless to say that Gov. Seymour had no further use for Gen. McClellan.

THE public opinion is well settled in the conviction that a man should not hold one important office while a candidate for another. Mr. Longstreth tried it in 1848, and lost the gubernatorial chair thereby. Judge Woodward has accepted the nomination for Governor, but still sits as Supreme Judge. Will he resign?—or does he distrust the devotion of Pennsylvania to his semi-loyal platform?

WE learn that the Union League of this place has invited Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia, to deliver an address in the Court House on Monday evening the 10th of August. He is one of the ablest and most eloquent champions of the Union cause, and we hope that he will comply with the request.

VALLANDIGHAM, in his address to the Ohio Copperheads, says that he found no men in the South who would consent to submission. Had a loyal man passed through the dominions of treason as he did, a different story might have been told; but no true man would confide his opinions to a Northern traitor. The Mobile Advertiser says that there have been "signs of the white feather fluttering during the few past gloomy days." Val. didn't see it, however, although the Southern press admits and laments it!

THE attention of farmers and fruit-growers is invited to the article and illustrations on our third page, giving explicit directions how to manage and prune Peach trees. This delicious fruit is too much neglected in this section of Pennsylvania. Peaches can be raised on almost any soil, and a large portion of Franklin county is admirably adapted to its cultivation in the highest degree of perfection.

WE give in to-day's paper two communications on the subject of our local nominations. The Repository is open at all times to Union men, to express their preference for any candidates for nomination in a temperate manner. The Editors do not pretend to be in any degree responsible for the views thus expressed by correspondents.

WE give on the first page of to-day's paper an admirable portrait of Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, the Hero of Gettysburg. A full biography was given of him in the Repository of the 15th inst.

THE national authorities exhibited commendable firmness in refusing to listen to the appeals of Gov. Seymour, the Herald, and all others who sympathized with and apologized for the rioters. They demanded that the draft should be suspended in New York, but official notice has been given that the draft shall be made in New York and elsewhere as soon as the officers are prepared to make it. The New York Times says that there is a remarkable change in public sentiment concerning the draft, since the opening of last week. Very many who were formerly opposed, now favor it. Indeed, the determination to uphold it seems to be universal, except those inhuman rioters who constituted the mob. The rioters took a very bad way of convincing the public of the justice of their cause.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, from his secure retreat in Canada, has issued an address to the people of Ohio, arguing the constitutionality of his deportation to the rebel lines. Of course he calls it unconstitutional. Andrews, the leader of the New York mob, the murderer and incendiary, who was arrested the other day, also alleges that his arrest was unconstitutional. Well, Andrews followed out the doctrines of Vallandigham to their natural sequence, and if the instigator to riot and bloodshed has been unjustly dealt with, why not the perpetrator of the crimes. Is it not a maxim in law that the instigator is equally guilty with the criminal?

THE Gettysburg Sentinel says that notwithstanding the general disarrangement of business, in consequence of the late terrible battles in that locality, the full quota of State Tax of Adams county was paid into the Treasury, at Harrisburg, on Friday last, by H. B. Danner, Esq., County Treasurer—he being among the first to do so.

THE National Guard is the title of a large quarto sheet published weekly in Philadelphia, by Lender & Creamer, at \$2 per annum. It is an able and earnest champion of the Union cause, and deserves a generous support from the loyal people of the State. See prospectus in our advertising columns.

THE Government is in want of Acting Assistant Surgeons in the navy. Gentlemen wishing to enter this branch of the service must be over thirty years of age, must present good testimonials as to character, etc., and willing to undergo an examination as to physical and professional qualifications.

THE New South is the title of a neat little paper published at Port Royal, South Carolina, by Jos. H. Sears, Esq. It is devoted to the prosecution of the war and army intelligence, and must be a most acceptable visitor to the defenders of the Old Flag in that hot-bed of treason.

WE have Godey's Lady's Book for August, with colored fashion plates, a beautiful steel engraving, and a variety of choice literature besides the departments devoted to housekeepers, female industry, &c., which are unsurpassed in interest and usefulness.

THE Democracy of Butler have nominated Jacob Zeigler and Samuel Marshall for Assembly. "Uncle Jake" runs about once a year out that way, and usually demonstrates how nearly a thing may be done without exactly doing it.

FRIEND HARDING, of the Philadelphia Inquirer, was drafted last week. At last accounts we believe he had not killed any negroes, gutted any houses, or raised any sort of a row about it.

THE Democrats of Forest county have nominated Samuel Kinkade for Prothonotary.